

ssippi summer project, were reported missing. The Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), project sponsor, called the FBI in Jackson shortly before midnight after the three failed to return to their Meridian, Miss., headquarters from an on-the-scene investigation of a recent church bombing.

COFO spokesmen said the three left Meridian at 9 a.m. yesterday for Philadelphia, Miss., where a Negro church was burned last week. They were due to return to Meridian by 4 p.m. or to make contact with COFO, if delayed. Philadelphia is 40 miles north of Meridian in eastern Mississippi.

Missing were Mickey Schwerner, New York, who has operated a COFO center in Meridian for several months; James Chaney, Meridian, and Andy Goodman, Queens, N.Y., a student volunteer. Chaney is a Negro, the other two are white.

Meanwhile yesterday, some 150 college students had arrived for summer project work in voter registration and education. Some 50 other volunteers were expected to arrive later last night and today from Oxford, Ohio, where they underwent orientation work last week.

With the arrival of the first students, 80 of them in 2 chartered buses and the rest in private cars, came the first series of harassments—most directed at 6 Negroes traveling southward to Jackson.

At Maben, Miss., a passenger, Stephen E. Smith, was beleaguered in a phone booth by a band of whites after the driver was arrested for reckless driving.

Smith, a volunteer from Chicago, said he was calling Jackson COFO headquarters for help when the youths broke the glass in the booth and spat on him. One pumped an empty shotgun aimed at him and pulled the trigger several times.

Smith's rescue illustrated the importance of one lesson the students were taught at Oxford—"keep in touch with headquarters."

"There's the man that saved my life," Smith said yesterday afternoon, pointing to Don White, a Negro who is in charge of the office. White drove to Maben to put up Smith and the other waiting in the car, none of whom had driver licenses.

The original driver, James R. Brown, 20, Itabena, Miss., meanwhile was held in Choctaw County jail in Ackerman on the reckless driving charge. That was on Saturday.

Yesterday, after being released on a \$50 bond posted by one of a group of volunteer lawyers associated with the COFO project, Brown sat in Jackson headquarters and discussed his trip in detail.

Traveling southward from Bricks, N.C., the 1963 station wagon was stopped earlier Saturday in Tuscaloosa, Ala. Brown said local police searched the vehicle and asked pointedly:

"When are the two buses and the cars coming through?"

Arrested on a speeding charge, Brown paid a \$115 fine in Tuscaloosa. Continuing the trip, the group was followed by Alabama State police for the next 40 miles.

At the State line, Brown said, a Mississippi highway patrolman took over. Then Columbus, Miss., police. Then another highway patrolman. Then a third—the one who made the reckless driving arrest.

Brown is scheduled to stand trial on the charge Friday in Choctaw County. But he also was told to appear in court today in Webster County. The highway where the arrest occurred barely jags through Choctaw County, and the patrolman who made the arrest charged him with driving recklessly in both counties.

Brown denied both the speeding and reckless driving charges. He said they were charged in Alabama with speeding in a 60-mile-an-hour zone and with reckless driving

for allegedly straddling the highway's center line.

He said the guilty plea to the speeding charge was entered to get them out of Alabama and into Mississippi.

Arrests for traffic violations, COFO workers said, form part of the pattern of southern harassment of civil rights workers. Indeed, they say, the recent Mississippi Legislature stiffened penalties for traffic violators in acknowledged anticipation of the "invasion of brainwashed kids."

According to Robert Weil, COFO communications chief, there were some volunteers in each of 15 headquarters throughout the State. They will begin voter registration work today, he said.

Among those arriving safely was Emily Schrader, 22, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernst J. Schrader, 30 Kenwood Parkway, St. Paul. She was doing communications work yesterday in the Jackson office.

Unmanned so far are five more headquarters in the southwestern part of the State, where there have been several incidents of violence.

The students assigned to that area, including Wayne Anderson, 24, St. Cloud, Minn., went from Oxford to Washington, D.C., yesterday to seek Federal protection.

### Tough Talk—What Action?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, July 6, 1964

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, there is food for thought in a recent editorial in the Washington Evening Star entitled "Tough Talk." The surprising replacement of Ambassador Cabot Lodge by one of our country's top-ranking military leaders, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, and the subsequent confusion being generated by a series of anonymous policy statements and on-the-record Presidential reports to the people fail to clarify the situation or the prospects in Vietnam.

Clearly there is little of optimism in the public reports made by former Ambassador Lodge since his decision to resign his post on the frontlines of one of America's most difficult and dangerous ventures in foreign policy. Whether the Lodge resignation was strictly his own decision or whether it was the result of a decision by the Johnson administration to sharply alter our policies and actions in Vietnam is being argued in many places on Capitol Hill, but it is not nearly as important a question at the moment as what really is to be our new, or continuing, American policy in that troubled area of the world.

The significant deletion made in the delivery of President Johnson's Minneapolis speech on our southeast Asian position, referred to in the Evening Star editorial, raises far more questions than it answers.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Evening Star editorial be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

### TOUGH TALK

There is a strong probability, it seems to us, that some of our officials have been talking too much and saying too little in the recent series of "warnings" directed to Red China.

This series began with a background talk by one of our highest officials who, while keeping the door open to negotiated settlements, spoke in strong though anonymous terms of our resolve to fight if necessary in southeast Asia. Clearly, this was intended for the ears of Peiping and Hanoi.

If that message got through, however, the Chinese and the North Vietnamese must be wondering what to make of the most recent "warning"—President Johnson's Minneapolis address.

There are two principal things to be said about this speech. First, the prepared text as released to the press contained this language: "In Vietnam we are engaged in a brutal and bitter struggle for the freedom of a friend. There, too, we will use the force necessary to help them maintain their own freedom."

In delivering the speech, the President dropped the second of these sentences. He contented himself with asserting our willingness to "risk war" if necessary to preserve freedom.

What does this mean? Clearly, to say that we will "risk war" to preserve freedom falls considerably short of saying that we will fight a war to preserve freedom. And when this is taken together with the deleted sentence in the Minneapolis address the suspicion emerges that all of the seeming tough talk in Washington in recent days has been, in reality, a bluff.

If so, it is a dangerous business to be engaged in. For this country may find itself one day with its bluff called.

It does not add to the credible toughness of our position for us to keep reiterating that we may fight—particularly if we say it less and less clearly. If we mean business, we have said quite enough to put the Communists on warning. If we do not mean business, we should pipe down.

The most important factor, in the end, is not what the Red Chinese believe about our intentions. It is what the American people believe. The administration would be well advised to bend its most serious efforts to convincing the public at home that we are, in fact, in a situation in southeast Asia which may call for sacrifices and effort far beyond those we have been making.

Nothing would do so much, incidentally, to convince the Communists that the tiger isn't made of paper.

### Results of Questionnaire From Constituents

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. WILLIAM H. AVERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 2, 1964

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, it is essential that a Congressman be properly informed on the views of the people he represents. In this connection, a public information questionnaire was sent to the constituents of the Second Congressional District of Kansas. Approximately 110,000 questionnaires were distributed. These were mailed to every person with a telephone and copies were distributed through clubs and organizations request-

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ing such. Slightly more than 10,000 questionnaires have been returned to date with over 30 percent including a special letter or additional comments. My office continues to receive a few completed questionnaires daily. I have purposely delayed this tabulation of results in order

to allow as many of the returned questionnaires as possible to be included in the final tally.

When analyzing the results, consideration was made for the fact that it is difficult to answer some of the questions with a simple "yes" or "no."

If anyone desires extra copies of the tabulation, I will be happy to furnish them.

I am grateful for the fine response and I hope everyone will continue to write me on matters of interest.

The tabulation follows:

Question	Percent			Question	Percent		
	Yes	No	No opinion		Yes	No	No opinion
1. Do you favor sale of wheat to Russia and other Communist countries?	54	40	6	11. (a) Do you favor a voluntary medical aid program on a cooperative basis with the Government contributing to premium costs for health insurance with private companies?	30	52	18
(a) Would you favor this sale if a Federal subsidy is required?	11	73	16	(b) Do you favor compulsory medical aid program for the aged attached to social security?	27	62	11
2. Do you favor a continuation of the foreign aid program at present level (\$3,000,000,000)?	20	73	7	12. (a) Do you favor the U.S. membership in the United Nations?	76	18	8
3. Do you favor a civil rights bill that extends the police power of the Federal Government over business not in interstate commerce?	16	72	12	(b) Do you believe U.S. problems are handled with fairness in the United Nations as presently organized?	34	45	21
4. Do you believe our foreign policy has been sufficiently firm in dealing with Castro and Cuba?	19	75	6	13. Do you believe the test ban treaty negotiated with Russia was in the national interest?	52	31	17
5. Would you favor an amendment to the U.S. Constitution to permit Bible reading and voluntary prayer in public schools?	77	18	6	14. (a) Do you believe the Peace Corps mission is necessary for the success of our foreign policy at a \$100,000,000 annual cost?	35	50	15
6. Do you believe the administration tax reduction bill should pass without regard to Federal spending?	17	76	7	(b) Do you favor a National Service Corps if costs are comparable to the Peace Corps?	24	47	29
7. Do you favor the continuing efforts of the Federal Communications Commission to regulate the programs on radio and television stations?	56	29	15	15. Do you believe the present veterans' pension and hospital programs are adequate?	57	20	23
8. Should Congress:				16. Number the following issues in the order of their importance to you:			
(a) Approve a new voluntary wheat program?	46	19	35	(1) National defense.			
(b) Extend the soil bank contracts?	23	34	43	(2) Reduction in Government spending.			
(c) Take no action?	11	34	55	(3) Foreign affairs.			
(d) Repeal present programs?	29	14	57	(4) Balanced budget.			
9. Do you believe present U.S. import duties are fair to our farmers and manufacturers in view of the treatment given American products abroad?	11	61	28	(5) Tax reduction.			
10. Do you favor Federal aid for—				(6) Farm problem.			
(a) Elementary and high schools?	40	51	9	(7) Juvenile delinquency.			
(b) Colleges, public and private?	37	51	12	(8) Civil rights.			
(c) Vocational training schools?	52	35	13	(9) Labor problems.			
				(10) Federal aid to education.			
				(11) Veterans' benefits.			
				(12) Bobby Baker investigation.			

## ATCHISON COUNTY

## BROWN COUNTY

## CLAY COUNTY

Question	Percent			Question	Percent			Question	Percent		
	Yes	No	No opinion		Yes	No	No opinion		Yes	No	No opinion
Question 1	55	41	4	Question 1	50	44	6	Question 1	51	41	8
Question 1(a)	14	71	15	Question 1(a)	14	67	19	Question 1(a)	8	72	20
Question 2	14	81	5	Question 2	11	81	8	Question 2	10	67	23
Question 3	18	69	13	Question 3	20	66	14	Question 3	12	64	24
Question 4	22	72	6	Question 4	16	76	8	Question 4	10	75	15
Question 5	77	18	5	Question 5	82	16	2	Question 5	91	6	3
Question 6	16	78	6	Question 6	13	76	11	Question 6	8	87	8
Question 7	59	26	15	Question 7	63	26	11	Question 7	57	20	23
Question 8(a)	43	18	39	Question 8(a)	50	20	30	Question 8(a)	59	12	29
Question 8(b)	22	34	44	Question 8(b)	35	30	35	Question 8(b)	37	21	42
Question 8(c)	12	27	61	Question 8(c)	16	27	57	Question 8(c)	9	23	68
Question 8(d)	30	14	56	Question 8(d)	29	15	56	Question 8(d)	30	15	55
Question 9	9	68	23	Question 9	6	74	20	Question 9	5	75	20
Question 10(a)	40	50	10	Question 10(a)	35	55	10	Question 10(a)	25	58	17
Question 10(b)	36	52	12	Question 10(b)	34	58	13	Question 10(b)	24	55	21
Question 10(c)	53	38	14	Question 10(c)	47	38	15	Question 10(c)	41	37	22
Question 11(a)	36	44	20	Question 11(a)	20	56	24	Question 11(a)	25	55	20
Question 11(b)	30	55	15	Question 11(b)	24	65	10	Question 11(b)	12	74	14
Question 12(a)	81	11	8	Question 12(a)	70	23	7	Question 12(a)	60	19	21
Question 12(b)	30	45	25	Question 12(b)	27	46	27	Question 12(b)	20	55	25
Question 13	49	34	17	Question 13	42	35	23	Question 13	36	35	29
Question 14(a)	33	50	17	Question 14(a)	30	53	17	Question 14(a)	29	42	29
Question 14(b)	22	56	22	Question 14(b)	20	46	34	Question 14(b)	16	37	47
Question 15	54	25	21	Question 15	52	27	21	Question 15	56	29	15
Question 16:				Question 16:				Question 16:			
(1) National defense.				(1) National defense.				(1) National defense.			
(2) Reduction in Government spending.				(2) Reduction in Government spending.				(2) Reduction in Government spending.			
(3) Foreign affairs.				(3) Foreign affairs.				(3) Foreign affairs.			
(4) Balanced budget.				(4) Balanced budget.				(4) Balanced budget.			
(5) Tax reduction.				(5) Tax reduction.				(5) Tax reduction.			
(6) Farm problem.				(6) Farm problem.				(6) Farm problem.			
(7) Labor problems.				(7) Labor problems.				(7) Labor problems.			
(8) Juvenile delinquency.				(8) Juvenile delinquency.				(8) Juvenile delinquency.			
(9) Federal aid to education.				(9) Federal aid to education.				(9) Federal aid to education.			
(10) Veterans' benefits.				(10) Veterans' benefits.				(10) Veterans' benefits.			
(11) Bobby Baker investigation.				(11) Bobby Baker investigation.				(11) Bobby Baker investigation.			
(12) Bobby Baker investigation.				(12) Bobby Baker investigation.				(12) Bobby Baker investigation.			